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NORTH AMERICA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CORPORATION P.O. BOX 506 MERRIFIELD, VA 22116			LUU, MATTHEW	
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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/683,729

Filing Date: February 07, 2002

Appellant(s): TSAI, WEN-SUNG

Winston Hsu
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed October 20, 2006 appealing from the Office action mailed October 11, 2006.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is incorrect.

Claim 13 has been canceled in the amended appeal brief filed October 10, 2006.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6147664 HANSEN 11-2000

5032828 HIROSE ET AL 7-1991

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

The Claimed Invention	The 103 Rejection
	Hansen (6,147,664) in view of Hirose (5,032,828)
Claim 6. A display device for a computer system comprising:	Hansen discloses (Fig. 7) a display device for a computer system (550) comprising:

a screen for displaying a picture image for a user in front of the screen;	Hansen discloses (Fig. 7) a screen (200) for displaying a picture image;
a plurality of sensors <u>for detecting</u> <u>different colors</u> of ambient light and generating corresponding detecting signals; and	Hansen discloses (Fig. 7) a plurality of ambient light sensors (580a and 580b) (column 14, lines 28-31) <u>for detecting</u> <u>different ambient light intensities</u> (brightness levels) and generating a corresponding detecting signal (Fig. 9 shows a brightness voltage signal 312) (Column 15, lines 5-20); and
a controller for adjusting color levels of the picture image displayed on the screen according to the detecting signals.	Hansen discloses (Fig. 9) a controller (brightness control circuit 300) for adjusting brightness levels of the screen (200) according to the detecting signal (brightness voltage signal 312) (column 15, lines 5-20 and column 16, lines 54-58).
The difference	Hirose (5,032,828)
The only difference between the disclosure of Hansen and the claimed invention is that the claim requires a plurality of color light sensors, instead of	However, Hirose discloses (Figs. 1-4) a plurality of different colors light sensors (16a and 16b) and a controller (17) for adjusting color levels of the

the ambient brightness sensor of Hansen.	picture image displayed on the screen (11) (Column 3, line 18 to column 4, line 44).
	<p>The Reason to Combine the References</p> <p>Therefore, since Hansen mentions that a number of different ambient light sensors can be used for detecting ambient light (column 15, lines 51-52), it is obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the different colors light sensors (16) of Hirose in place of the ambient light sensor (580) of Hansen to adjust both of the color and brightness of the color images displayed on the screen of Hansen.</p>

Regarding claims 7 and 9, Hansen discloses (Fig. 9) a brightness control circuitry (300).

Regarding claim 10, Hansen discloses (Fig. 9) the brightness of light detected by the sensor is compared to a predetermined value (reference voltage 635).

Regarding claim 12, Hirose discloses (Figs. 2-4) a plurality of different colors light sensors (16a and 16b) and a controller (17) for adjusting color levels of the picture image displayed on the screen (11). See column 3, line 18 to column 4, line 44. It is obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the different colors light sensors of Hirose into the computer display device of Hansen to provide an image display device, which enables both the color hue and brightness of the images can be adjusted.

Regarding claim 14, Hansen discloses the FED flat panel display screen. However, it is well known in the art that the LCD flat panel display screen and the FED flat panel display screen are interchangeable.

(10) Response to Argument

On page 3, stating line 25, Appellant argues "Hirose does not and should not measure ambient light". However, Appellant must aware that the examiner uses the Hansen reference for the purpose of teaching the ambient light sensors for measuring ambient light, not Hirose.

“Hansen discloses (Fig. 7) a plurality of ambient light sensors (580a and 580b) (column 14, lines 28-31) for detecting different ambient light intensities (brightness levels) and generating a corresponding detecting signal (Fig. 9 shows a brightness voltage signal 312) (Column 15, lines 5-20)”

Furthermore, claim 6, line 3 recites “a plurality of sensors for detecting different colors of ambient light”. This limitation is “broad”. It does not require specific colors of light such as Red, Green, and Blue being detected. Naturally, the ambient light itself has many different colors to begin with, i.e., it contains many light spectra with different light wavelengths, and thus different colors of light. Therefore, the ambient light sensors (580a and 580b) of Hansen definitely detect the ambient brightness and also “different colors of ambient light”.

Furthermore, since Hanson teaches a screen (200) for displaying a color picture image, one skilled in the art must realize that the ambient light sensors of Hansen can adjust the brightness of the image as well as the color of the image on the display screen of Hansen.

Reasons for Combining Hirose With Hansen

Hirose discloses (Figs. 1-4) a plurality of different colors light sensors (16a and 16b) and a controller (17) for adjusting color levels of the picture image displayed on the screen (11). See column 4, lines 1-44.

Since Hanson teaches a number of different ambient light sensors do exist for detecting ambient light (column 15, lines 51-52), it is obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the different colors light sensors (16) of Hirose in place of the ambient light sensors (580) of Hansen to adjust both of the color and brightness of the color image displayed on the Hansen's screen.

Furthermore, examiner also notices that the Hansen's ambient light sensor (580b) (Fig. 7) is positioned in front of the flat screen (200) for detecting the ambient light thereof. Now, by looking at Fig. 1 of Hirose, the color light sensor (16) is also positioned in front of the flat screen (12). Naturally, one skilled in the art can easily realize that the color light sensor (16) of Hirose is also functioning as "an ambient light sensor" in as much as the Hansen's ambient light sensor (580b) does.

Furthermore, the Hirose reference discloses (Figs. 2-3) a plurality of different colors light sensors (16a and 16b), wherein the sensor (16a) for detecting a blue color level and another sensor (16b) for detecting a different red color level. See column 3, lines 33-34; and column 4, lines 1-5. Therefore, a plurality of different colors light sensors (16a and 16b) read on the limitation "a plurality of sensors for detecting different color of ambient light".

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Luu



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PRIMARY EXAMINER

Conferees:



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